

of our comrades and broke our organization so that we were crippled for the rest of the day; but we continued on ascending the hill and drove the enemy over the slope.

The 27th N. Y. was having hot work at the Stone House, on the enemy's center, and Fighting Maj. Joe Bartlett came forward and rallied our regiment to his support, while a portion of the regiment got entangled with a forward movement of the Regulars. There was great excitement and confusion, but the enemy was driven across Young's Branch and up the opposite hills. Up to this time, at noon, the Union troops were the victors, and we had the rebels on the run, but the struggle had nearly exhausted us.

Why did not Tyler with his division of 10,000 men cross the Stone Bridge, a mile and a half away, that was only



GEN. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A.

defended by four companies and two guns? Beauregard says he discovered the movement in his front at the Stone Bridge was only a feint, and by the dust arising on the Sudley Springs road he concluded we were coming on his left flank, so he left four companies at the bridge, and took the remainder of his force, being Sloan's 4th S. C., and Wheat's Louisiana Tigers, with two 6-pound howitzers, across the valley of Young's Branch, to the high ground beyond it. And this was the force that struck us right in the face.

The enemy's line at this time was north of the Warrenton pike, his extreme left on the Sudley Springs road, with one gun, and the other guns behind his right, and this thin line we

ought to have destroyed. As it was, we drove them across the pike and up on the Henry House hill and into the woods, where Johnston's and Jackson's forces made a strong line, behind which they concentrated their men and guns. McDowell now came up and directed the movements against the retreating enemy.

Sherman's Brigade had also come up from the bridge and joined in the pursuit, but now the advantage of position was reversed: the enemy was on a hill and the Union army at the foot. Nevertheless, Ricketts and Griffin moved forward to the top of the hill and got into position, but in a flash the enemy made a charge and delivered a volley that killed every cannoner and most of the horses and completely wiped out Ricketts and Griffin's batteries, and pell-mell down the hill came their support, the Fire Zouaves and the 14th N. Y. of Brooklyn. Col. A. M. Woods, of the 14th, was wounded and captured here.

From this time the battle was lost to the Union army. Several times were these guns taken and then retaken. Charge after charge was made up the hill by different detachments of the Union army and many officers and men sacrificed, only to be driven back again, and by this time the Warrenton pike was crowded with the scattered and demoralized Union army moving backward and forward. Capt. Woodbury, in his report, gives his opinion of the cause of the disaster as follows:

"An old soldier feels safe in the ranks, made out of the ranks, and the greater the danger the more pertinaciously he clings to his place. The volunteer of three months never attains this instinct of discipline. Under danger, and even under mere excitement, he flies away from his ranks and looks for safety in dispersion. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of July there were more than 12,000 volunteers on the battlefield of Bull Run who had entirely lost their regimental organization. They could not be handled as troops, as officers and men mingled promiscuously together. The enemy was probably disorganized the same way, but they acted on the defensive, and were not so exposed to disorganization."

And now, to top the climax, up came the balance of Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, who had just arrived at Manassas Junction. These 5,000 fresh troops turned the day. It was Johnston's and not Patterson's army that had arrived. It was Blucher, not Grouchy, who had come. And so we fell back under the attack in front, flank and rear toward Sudley's Ford, the way we came, while the left of the Union army retreated down the Warrenton pike and across the Stone Bridge. It does seem at this day the

hardest kind of ill luck that we should have thought it necessary to retreat by the long detour around Sudley's Ford when we could have marched right along the Warrenton pike and arrived at Centerville in two hours. But here we went over this long, circuitous route of 10 miles, officers and men, worn out, tired and hungry, and most of the regiments mixed up and demoralized. But our rear was well protected by Maj. Sykes and his Regulars. He says in his report:

"I moved my battalion to the right amidst crowds of retreating troops, took our position, and covered the retreat, being the last to leave the field. After crossing Bull Run I was threatened by a large cavalry force, but our order and compactness prevented an attack."

This was J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, who had pursued us up the Sudley

Springs road, captured a few stragglers, but found the rear too strong to molest. We continued down the east side of Bull Run in fair order until we reached the Warrenton pike again, and proceeded to cross the bridge at Cub Run. The enemy had got some guns trained on the bridge and the retreating mob, and every shot made the confusion worse, until finally a shot struck a wagon on the bridge and turned it over, so that it blocked and obstructed the entire passage. And now came a scene that was worse than pandemonium. Horses were cut from the wagons and from the artillery and forded across the stream. Five guns were abandoned here, as well as all kinds of property. Heintzelman says:

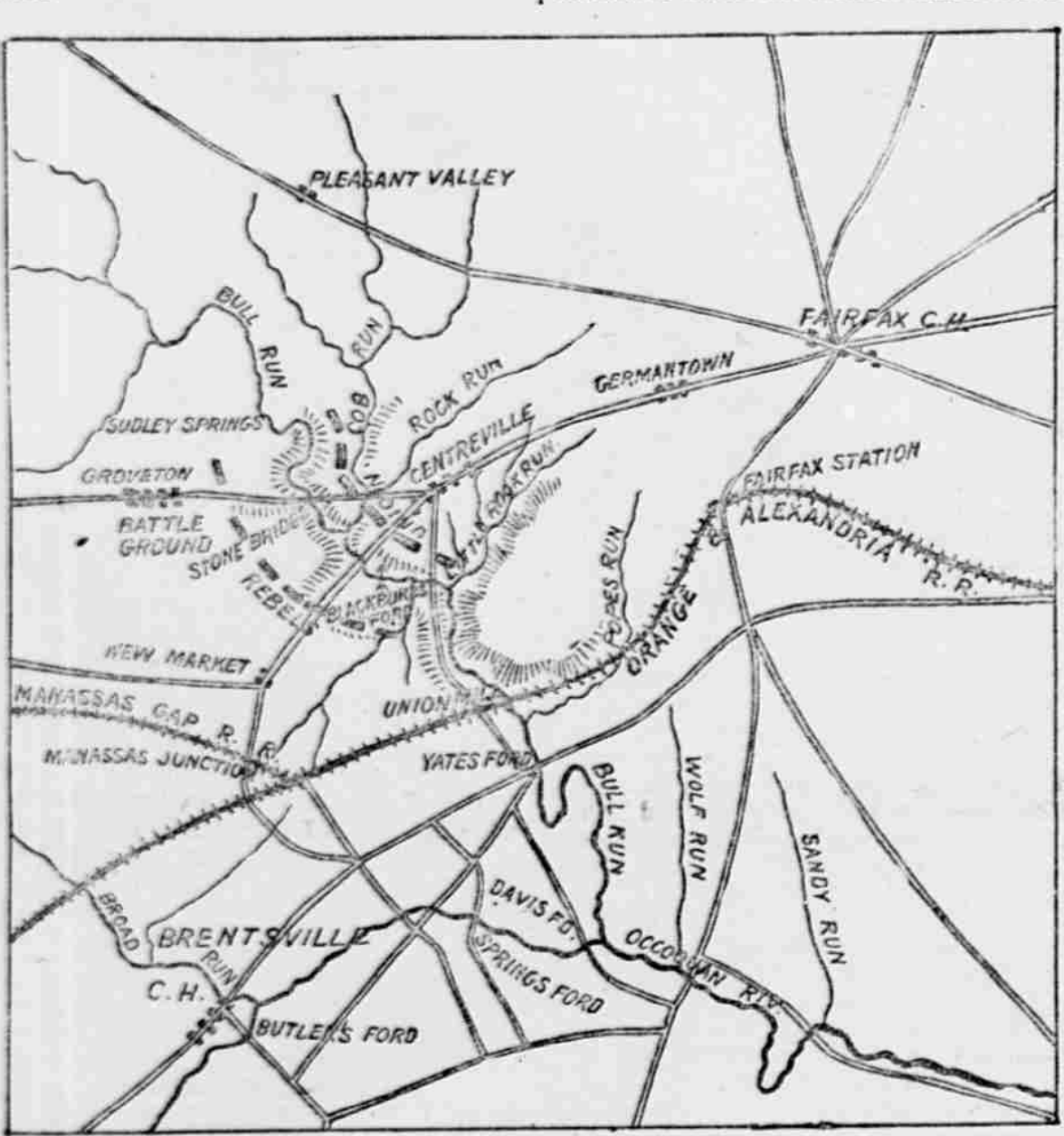
"Such a rout was never seen before. No effort could induce a single regiment to form and retreat in order."

After this every man was for himself, and by the road and adjoining fields on we went, every few minutes some one crying, "The Black Horse Cavalry is coming!" until we got behind Bleeker's Reserves, at 9 o'clock p. m. McDowell probably intended to make a stand at Centerville, but the men had no such intention, as the crowds went on and on until the most of us reached Fairfax, where the squad I was with found a place of shelter where we slept until morning, when we started again for the Potomac amidst a nasty, drizzling rain.

Nearing our old camp, we fell in right behind Gen. McDowell, himself on horseback, accompanied only by his orderly. He led us onto the grounds by the back way. When we got into camp he was immediately surrounded by a motley crowd of wounded and discouraged men, who made all sorts of inquiries and requests. To the wounded he said:

"Stop right here, and I have ambulances to take you at once to the hospitals in Washington."

To the others he said: "Keep up courage. Those that do not belong in this camp go seek your regiments, and in a few hours all will be well."



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Some of these men were badly wounded, but had tramped on all night sooner than be captured. One man that I helped from his horse had a gunshot wound in his leg that had swollen so stiff that it was with difficulty we got him on the ground, although he had been able to sit in the saddle for hours. I shall never forget the look of McDowell on that rainy Monday afternoon. He looked

woon out and in despair at the failure of his efforts, but yet with all was the patience and calm determination of the thorough soldier. I have always had the greatest admiration for McDowell from that day to this, and never could understand why such an able, faithful and true man could have been so misunderstood, maligned and abused before, during and after this campaign.

The Chicago Tribune in 1870 paid him the following just and true tribute. It said: "We now begin to feel that we walk on solid ground in estimating his heroism and its importance. In the first place, we have learned to estimate the character of McDowell, who planned the battle with a cool, wise head, and fought it upon this plan according to the best advantage he could make with the material that lay at his command. No other battle during the whole war was better devised, and none in the East, fought on the offensive during the next few years, had more nearly been successful."

"The Federal commander was assailed for the folly of his troops here as few commanders have ever been, yet he kept up heart, stood patiently by the cause, took a third-rate place under McClellan with generous resignation, and gave all the successive men placed over him hearty support."

"Since the death of Geo. H. Thomas it is safe to say that there is no man in the United States upon whom we rely for judgment, for devotion, for willingness to suffer above the common fate of all who suffered then more than Irvin McDowell. There are more men who fought in the Army of the Potomac who would sooner enlist under McDowell today than under any General commander they saw in the East turned out."

"His element of character was resignation, never mutinying, never abusing any man behind his back, holding to the cause at the expense of frightful calumnies heaped upon himself, and it is probable that his fame will grow hence-

forth as brightly as during the war it was suddenly obscured. But McDowell died a few years ago, and fame is of little consequence now, but honor for faithfulness and ability is now universally conceded."

To return to the Arlington House, during that Monday afternoon the boys came straggling in through mud and slush, and in a demoralized condition. The tents were up just as we left them the Tuesday previous, but the miserable, drizzling rain made everything uncomfortable. After awhile we got fires started, and by the contribution from those who had not thrown their haversacks away we made some coffee, and finally lay down for the night to awake next morning to a bright sky that made everything look more cheerful and quite different.

Nearly all the regiment was in by Tuesday morning, 23d instant, and we resumed regular camp duty and had our regimental evening parade. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward visited us in the afternoon and made little speeches, bidding us keep heart;

that we would be immediately returned to New York, but they hoped we would all re-enlist and return for the war.

Here I will give a specimen of the independence of the volunteer of '61. After our dress-parade this day, one of the Lieutenants went up to the Colonel, and before the whole regiment, berated him and criticized him for lack of courage during the fight. What could the Colonel do? We were to return to New York the next day and resume civil life, where no respect would be paid to military rank.

In the afternoon of July 24 we marched to Washington, where transportation awaited us, and we arrived in New York on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. We received the same enthusiastic greeting on our way to the armory as we did on leaving. Arriving at the Headquarters, we were dismissed to our homes, and Aug. 2 we were paid off and mustered out of the United States service.

The Northern man was an American; the Southern man was not so much an American as he was a Virginian, or a Mississippian, or a Georgian; he went with his State.

The whole force of the South was available to their leaders; the North, at first, did not show so much unanimity; but before many months we were of one sentiment, and that was to save the Union, and when in the end we did conquer, some vexatious political questions were settled for all time.

Of Bull Run one writer says: "Perhaps it was the best thing that could happen for the final success of the Federal cause that the Union army was defeated. The North thereafter had a truer sense of the magnitude of its undertaking, and while it hurried its men into the field, it was content to allow a little time at least for the officers and men to learn a little of the rudiments of the art of war."

We are apt to say that the mishaps of the first Bull Run could not happen again; yet, on this same field, in August, 1862, with the Union troops under Pope, and the Confederates under Jackson, with the positions of the armies reversed as to what they were in 1861—that is, the Confederates were north of the Warrenton pike and the Union on the south side of the pike—was fought the second battle of Bull Run, and we were even worse punished than in 1861. While there was not the panic of 1861, the rout was worse, if anything, and thousands of Union troops were captured.

The Union loss in the second Manassas was 7,800; the Confederates' were 3,700. If the reader would visit the Henry House, on the battlefield, as the writer did last year, he could hardly imagine from the quiet and peaceful surroundings that prevail there now that so many thousands of men had fought and died within sight of this house. Probably during the war there were 50,000 men killed, wounded, and captured in this vicinity in the affairs of the first and second Bull Run, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly, and other engagements. There, to-day, is the Stone House, now occupied by an ex-Confederate soldier; the Henry House, with the grave and monument, in the yard, of old Mrs. Henry, who died in the house during the first fight; there is the Warrenton pike going to decay from want of use, and the Stone Bridge, with its broken arches, and nothing—but the finding of some bullets or old bayonets or brasses to suggest the mighty struggle of 30 years ago.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has written an article of unique interest for the next volume of *The Youth's Companion* on "The Bar as a Profession."

This will be followed in the same periodical by a supplementary article showing how far Lord Russell's views apply to the American bar, by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Maple is not so light as is generally supposed, weighing 46.57 pounds to the cubic foot, a little more than locust or hickory.

Mathematical calculation shows that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent. less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draft of water.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

which I have referred to, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting, that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the Valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communications and interpose between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston, and could we have fought a day—yes, a few hours—sooner, there is everything to show that we should have been successful, even against the odds with which we contended."

We are frank to confess that in this initial fight in some ways our Southern brother was the stronger. For the most part he lived in a rural and sparsely-settled country;

EVERYONE OWNED A GUN, most of them a horse, and most of them were expert in the use and management of firearms and horses. From the time of the Colonies they had been in the habit of assembling at the County Court-houses for military muster, and were formed in companies, and learned something of organization, and this was a basis for larger aggregations, and when war came on the South was like a vast military camp, without a break in their daily routine.

On the contrary, in the North, especially in the East, every man had regular work and occupation. A large portion lived in large towns and cities. The rural man needs to protect himself with arms and grows familiar with them; the town man is protected by the police and requires no arms. And so, when the war broke out the Southern man was armed, the Northern man was not.

The steady Northern man made, finally, a better soldier than the Southern idler, but it took longer to do it. Then, the Union had to carry the war into the Confederacy; had to fight on the offensive; had to contend against what was an unanimous sentiment of the supremacy of the State.

The Northern man was an American; the Southern man was not so much an American as he was a Virginian, or a Mississippian, or a Georgian; he went with his State.

The whole force of the South was available to their leaders; the North, at first, did not show so much unanimity; but before many months we were of one sentiment, and that was to save the Union, and when in the end we did conquer, some vexatious political questions were settled for all time.

Of Bull Run one writer says: "Perhaps it was the best thing that could happen for the final success of the Federal cause that the Union army was defeated. The North thereafter had a truer sense of the magnitude of its undertaking, and while it hurried its men into the field, it was content to allow a little time at least for the officers and men to learn a little of the rudiments of the art of war."

We are apt to say that the mishaps of the first Bull Run could not happen again; yet, on this same field, in August, 1862, with the Union troops under Pope, and the Confederates under Jackson, with the positions of the armies reversed as to what they were in 1861—that is, the Confederates were north of the Warrenton pike and the Union on the south side of the pike—was fought the second battle of Bull Run, and we were even worse punished than in 1861. While there was not the panic of 1861, the rout was worse, if anything, and thousands of Union troops were captured.

The Union loss in the second Manassas was 7,800; the Confederates' were 3,700. If the reader would visit the Henry House, on the battlefield, as the writer did last year, he could hardly imagine from the quiet and peaceful surroundings that prevail there now that so many thousands of men had fought and died within sight of this house. Probably during the war there were 50,000 men killed, wounded, and captured in this vicinity in the affairs of the first and second Bull Run, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly, and other engagements. There, to-day, is the Stone House, now occupied by an ex-Confederate soldier; the Henry House, with the grave and monument, in the yard, of old Mrs. Henry, who died in the house during the first fight; there is the Warrenton pike going to decay from want of use, and the Stone Bridge, with its broken arches, and nothing—but the finding of some bullets or old bayonets or brasses to suggest the mighty struggle of 30 years ago.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has written an article of unique interest for the next volume of *The Youth's Companion* on "The Bar as a Profession."

This will be followed in the same periodical by a supplementary article showing how far Lord Russell's views apply to the American bar, by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Maple is not so light as is generally supposed, weighing 46.57 pounds to the cubic foot, a little more than locust or hickory.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

A SERVICE PENSION.

What the Comrades All Over the Country Have to Say About It.

The cat is out of the bag. The Indianapolis Journal, in answer to your article in favor of a Service Pension, jumped on you with both feet, figuratively speaking. They took the position that I expected all opponents of pension legislation would take; viz., that the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville had declared against any further pension legislation. Who authorized them to speak for us on that question? No one. It was never discussed or asked for by any Post. That report certainly has tried to sneak through several Encampments, but it has always failed. At Boston it got out of the committee, but our late Comrade Hovey beat the committee on the floor. * * * Some Republicans have begun early to head off pension legislation. They think that they are so sure of everything in 1896 that they can ignore the veterans and their friends. They had better not make the mistake that they have been very much in evidence in the elections in the last few years, as Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland both can testify. * * * Increase the widows' pensions to \$12 per month, and give the Union ex-prisoners of war a minimum rate of \$30 per month, and when Comrade Bunker gets there we will get all of that just legislation. (—KORR W. MEDKIRK, Co. E, 72d Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind.)

My name was dropped from the pension roll on Sept. 6, 1895, for reason (as they say) of my no longer suffering in a pensionable degree from the disability for which I was pensioned. I am in favor of a Service Pension such as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE advocates, and if they can improve on it in any way I will stand by it. I am a Veteran, TRINITY, as I believe it to be the veterans' best friend.—THOMAS C. HATHAWAY, Co. K, 61st Ohio, 8 Davidson street, Cleveland, O.

I have just received my NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the 28th, and note therein that you have started the Service Pension bill rolling. I am an Illinois soldier of three years' service, and would be entitled to full amount of pension service allowed, if such bill passes the House; but I notice that some persons are talking up the law of allowing a man who served only three months 90 cents per month, and a three-year man \$10.80 per month. This would be a very unjust law, as many three-year men never went out of their State, and many three-month men served three, six, and nine months, and to put a three-month man on a 90-cent-per-month service would be a dissonant act of Congress to pass such a law. Put every man on an \$8-per-month minimum; this would be a just law. Of course, we would like to get \$10 or \$12, if possible, but it must be handled carefully, or no law at all will be passed if we ask too much. I think an \$8 law would get more attention than \$10 or \$12, as they would go forth that the Republican Congress was to rob the United States Treasury again. In regard to soldiers drawing pension under the law of 1890, it would be a good move to cut down all pensions under that law and raise to \$8. This would give general satisfaction to the majority of old soldiers.—J. WILSON, 23d Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

I favor the service pension, and am truly glad that you are fighting it out for us old veterans. I think that it would be the best pension bill that Congress could pass.—JOHN T. SIMMER, Co. C, 51st Ohio, Gadenhutte, O.

John Weidemann, Navarre, O., wants a Service Pension, and would be satisfied with \$8 a month. He feels that it was mainly the short-term men who got the benefit of the act of 1890, and previous legislation.

I see the skirmish-line is out for a Service Pension, and I am pleased to know THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is in for the fight on that line. Surely it is time for the boys to wake up and unite on a definite plan to secure it, if possible, the coming session of Congress.

Unity of action is what we need in order to gain victory. That speech of Commander Walker, of the 1st Maine, at the funeral of the late soldier, is in for the fight on that line. I wish all the veterans could read it, and also your open letter, which I heartily endorse, and sincerely believe it would meet out justice to all who served their country faithfully, and also be a saving to the Government.

As you well know, the present way of "not doing it" is too costly, and justice is far from being attained.—MOSES A. CLEVELAND, Painesville, O.

On reading your editorial headed "An Open Letter," in last week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, I concluded to write you to say that I agree most heartily in what you say in it. I would suggest, however, that in whatever kind of Service Pension bill we are introduced in Congress, the rate per month asked for by us be less than \$10. If, in fact, should be \$12; \$10 per month is not as much money now as \$8 per month was 50 years ago. This association of limboes per month will ask the next Congress for an increase of our pensions.—J. H. R. STORREY, Philadelphia, Pa.

I want to say that I believe that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is doing a great and good work for the old soldiers as well as for the country on general principles. I am in favor of a Service Pension. The Government cannot do otherwise and retain the respect of a nation or intelligent being on earth. These are my views in a nutshell.—E. D. AYERS, Lebanon, Ind.

I would like to say right here that I for one am in favor of a Service Pension, and a pensioner now at \$12 a month under disability law of June, 1890. I think that it would be a just act for the next Congress to pass a Service Pension law which would satisfy more old veterans than any other law that has been or ever will be passed, and save the United States Government the immense amount of money in clerk-hire, office room, stationery, red tape, etc. Comrades, come to the Campfire, and let us hear you speak your mind through the columns of our champion, the grandest paper published in the world. Don't lag back; keep pressed up and in line, elbow and shoulder, and let us have the \$8 a month Service Pension bill, and ask for nothing else, and demand it in a body. It is a just claim. The people of this United States owe it to the veterans of their country.—LESLIE D. H. STANLEY, Co. K, 18th Ind., Negaunee, Mich.

God grant that you may be as successful in your efforts for the Service Pension as you have been in your past services for the veterans.—JACOB C. JACKSON, Co. F, 24th Mo., Joplin, Mo.

I move that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE be unanimously elected a special committee to communicate with the comrades and Congress in the matter of securing the passage of a Service Pension bill on the best terms possible. Comrades, we cannot get the earth in gear. Therefore, let us get a slate at a time, and every slice will be help to us in our old age.—M. L. HORTON, Co. F, 62d Ill., Marshall, Ill.

H. N. Young, Coldwater, Mich., thinks that possibly the best way would be to get a bill through giving \$4 a month additional to every honorably-discharged soldier, and then after the McKinley-Reed-Harrison-Morton Administration has had an opportunity to put the Treasury in good shape, we may get an additional \$4.

Your editorial on a Service Pension is timely. It is time all old soldiers were pensioned, and I believe the people in general are in sympathy with such a movement. All soldiers who took part in the late war have all arrived at an age where they need assistance in their declining years. Now, as we secure a Service Pension, there may be, and I have no doubt there are, many views as regards the amount

THERE'S MONEY IN EGG

and poultry. There are few more lucrative occupations than poultry raising—if rightly managed. The demand for choice poultry and fresh eggs constantly exceeds the supply. They are the steady source of pin-money to the women folks of many a family. Poultry raising is peculiarly a woman's work. Many of the best egg raisers in the world are women. Farm-Poultry teaches all women how to make money with a few hens. The men also, who are posted on the right management and care of poultry and its preparation for market; who know the secret of making hens lay early and of getting the greatest yield of eggs when prices rule highest, are making good profits. Such are the men and women who edit Farm-Poultry. They are actively engaged in raising poultry upon farms and in suburban towns. They have positive knowledge of the most profitable methods of feeding and caring for all kinds of fowls under all conditions. This knowledge, the result of their practical experience, as well as the newest ideas of the brightest men and women everywhere in the poultry business, you can get by reading

Farm-Poultry

Semi-Monthly.
The best poultry paper in the world. \$1.00 a year; 50c. for six months.
A year's subscription to Farm-Poultry makes a very desirable Christmas gift. Send 25c. for sample copy.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Publishers, 43 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Epps's Cocoa is prepared for breakfast and supper a deliciously invigorating beverage which must surely be found by all who use it. It is the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating about in our system ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, and before we are aware of them eat into the bones. Many a family circle is kept comfortable and healthy by the use of Epps's Cocoa, a properly-nourished frame."—Gladys Service, Gloucester.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in bulk-cream tins, by Grocers, labeled "Epps's Cocoa." JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homestead Chemical Works, London, England.

124th REGIMENT, OHIO VOL. INFANTRY. NOTICE.

Any comrade, member of above regiment, who will send his postoffice address and name his company to Maj. G. W. Lewis, Medina, Ohio, will receive from him a copy of the published "Campaigns of said regiment, if not already provided with one. A new relative of a deceased member of said regiment will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEN & WOMEN

Taught to make Crayon Portraits in spare hours at their homes for a living. No previous experience required. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

Persons afflicted with Dropsy, whether it be of the feet, legs, arms, or chest, will find relief in the use of Dr. J. C. Smith's Dropsy Cure. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and will cure the disease in a few days. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

\$3 A DAY

Send your address to the National Tribune, and you will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

\$10 A DAY

Send your address to the National Tribune, and you will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

FAT FOLKS

Reduced 15 lbs. in 30 days. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

WOULD YOU

Like a permanent pension and \$150 a month? Send your address to the National Tribune, and you will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOMESTUDY.

A thorough and practical course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and English. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

COINS

If you have any rare American or foreign coins, send them to the National Tribune, and you will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

YOU

Can now grow a fortune. A new system of growing money. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

A PEEP

At other mysteries. Effects of a sporting life. 500 pages for 50 cents. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPEX

His ROYAL HIGHNESS. Send for our new book. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

CARDS

The PERFECT SAMPLE BOOK of 400 Royal Cards. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

MAGIC-INTERNS WANTED

For the National Tribune. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

\$8

Per day. In new easy selling money makers. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

PLAYS

Diagrams, Speeches, Magic Tricks, Wills, Mysteries, Mind Control, Catalogue Free. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

FREE

To introduce it in U. S. we will send free a two volume course of our illustrated Catalogue Cards. Address Chester Medical Co., Toronto, Canada. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

GET MARRIED

Learn how, with photos and wedding cards, how to marry very cheaply. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

CARDS FOR 1896

50 Sample Royal Cards. No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILL YOU

Subscribe to the National Tribune? No money advanced. No risk. No expense. No time lost. Each one will receive a copy of the said book on sending the above named postage stamps to the amount of 17 cents. Alex. C. Fisher, Secretary, Permanent Com. Organization, Cleveland, Ohio.